

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

FOR THE

Week ending the 10th June 1882.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
BENGALI.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
1	"Bhārat Shramajivī"	Calcutta ...	2,100	
<i>Fortnightly.</i>				
2	"Sansodhini"	Chittagong ...	600	
3	"Purva Pratidhwani"	Ditto ...	.....	28th May 1882.
<i>Weekly.</i>				
4	"Ananda Bazar Patrikā"	Calcutta ...	700	29th May and 5th June 1882.
5	"Arya Darpan"	Ditto ...	.....	9th June 1882.
6	"Bangabāsi"	Ditto ...	.....	3rd ditto.
7	"Bārtābāha"	Pubna ...	.....	1st ditto.
8	"Bhārat Bandhu"	Ditto ...	.....	6th ditto.
9	"Bhārat Mihir"	Mymensing ...	671	30th May 1882.
10	"Bengal Advertiser"	Calcutta ...	2,000	
11	"Bardwān Sanjivani"	Burdwan ...	296	30th ditto.
12	"Chāruvārtā"	Sherepore, Mymensing ...	.....	29th ditto.
13	"Dacca Prakāsh"	Dacca ...	350	4th June 1882.
14	"Dūt"	Calcutta ...	.....
15	"Education Gazette"	Hooghly ...	745	9th ditto.
16	"Gramvārtā Prakāshikā"	Comercolly ...	.....	3rd ditto.
17	"Halisahar Prakāshikā"	Calcutta ...	.....	3rd ditto.
18	"Hindu Ranjikā"	Beauleah, Rājshāhye... ..	200	7th ditto.
19	"Medinī"	Midnapore ...	.....	29th May and 5th June 1882.
20	"Murshidābād Patrikā"	Berhampore ...	487	2nd June 1882.
21	"Murshidābād Pratinidhi"	Ditto ...	.....
22	"Navavibhākar"	Calcutta ...	850	5th ditto.
23	"Paridarshak"	Sylhet ...	.....	28th May 1882.
24	"Pratikār"	Berhampore ...	275	2nd June 1882.
25	"Rajshahye Samvād"	Beauleah ...	.....
26	"Rungpore Dik Prakāsh"	Kakiniā, Rungpore ...	250	8th ditto.
27	"Sādhārani"	Chinsurah ...	500	4th ditto.
28	"Sahachar"	Calcutta ...	500	31st May 1882.
29	"Som Prakāsh"	Changripottā, 24-Perghs. ...	.....	5th June 1882.
30	"Sudhākar"	Mymensing ...	.....
31	"Sulabha Samāchār"	Calcutta ...	4,000	3rd ditto.
32	"Srihatta Prakāsh"	Sylhet ...	440	
33	"Tripurā Vārtāvaha"	Commillah ...	.....	28th May and 3rd June 1882.
<i>Daily.</i>				
34	"Samvād Prabhākar"	Calcutta ...	700	2nd to 8th June 1882.
35	"Samvād Pūrnachandrodaya"	Ditto ...	300	2nd to 8th ditto.
36	"Samāchār Chandrikā"	Ditto ...	625	3rd to 6th ditto.
37	"Banga Vidya Prakāshikā"	Ditto ...	500	2nd to 8th ditto.
38	"Prabhāti"	Ditto ...	.....	5th to 9th ditto.
39	"Samāchār Sudhābarsan"	Ditto ...	.....
ENGLISH AND URDU.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
40	"Urdu Guide"	Ditto ...	365	6th June 1882.



No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
	HINDI.			
	<i>Weekly.</i>			
41	"Behár Bandhu"	Bankipore, Patna ...	500	1st June 1882. 5th ditto.
42	"Bhárat Mitra"	Calcutta ...	500	
43	"Sár Sudhánidhi"	Ditto ...	200	
44	"Uchit Baktá"	Ditto ...	.....
	PERSIAN.			
	<i>Weekly.</i>			
45	"Jám-Jahán-numá"	Ditto ...	250	2nd ditto.
	URDU.			
	<i>Weekly.</i>			
46	"Akhhár-i-Darussaltanat"	Ditto ...	.....
	ASSAMESE.			
	<i>Monthly.</i>			
47	"Assam Vilásini"	Sibsagar ...	.....
	URIYA.			
	<i>Weekly.</i>			
48	"Utkal Dípiká"	Cuttack ...	200	
49	"Utkal Darpan"	Balasore ...	160	
50	"Balasore Samvad Váhika"	Ditto ...	125	
	<i>Fortnightly.</i>			
51	"Mayurbhunj Pákshik Pátriká"	Mayurbhunj ...	.....
	HINDI.			
	<i>Monthly.</i>			
52	"Kshatriya Pátriká"	Patna ...	.....

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION.

THE *Tripura Vartavaha*, of the 28th May, rejoices to find that Lord Ripon is resolved upon introducing local self-government into this country, and that all the evil counsel tendered to him, and the obstacles placed in his path, have failed to deter him from his determination. The fears of the people have been removed by the publication of his recent Resolution on the subject—a most carefully written and impartially conceived production. If the scheme of local self-government be left incomplete, or be not successful, the fault will not be Lord Ripon's, but of the local Governments. As it is, the recent Resolution has gone beyond the expectations of the people.

Lord Ripon on local self-government.

TRIPURA VARTAVAHA,
May 28th, 1882.

2. The *Paridarshak*, of the 28th May, is gratified to find that the Resolution passed by the Chief Commissioner of Assam on the subject of the introduction of local self-government into that province, and approved of by the Government of India, is generally marked by a liberal spirit. The idea that two-thirds of the members of local Boards should be non-official gentlemen is particularly commendable. What, however, is objectionable in the scheme for Assam is the power which has been given to the Deputy Commissioners to nominate members. This will have a most injurious effect upon their independence. The officials in question will hardly be inclined to nominate persons to the Board who may not show themselves to be willing to acquiesce in their decisions. It is therefore probable that the local Boards thus constituted will not answer any useful purpose. It is not wise to entrust any one person with the task of nominating members. Until the elective system is introduced into the Boards, the wise plan will be to appoint sub-committees composed of both official and non-official members, whose duty it should be to elect members for the local Boards. The Editor regrets to notice that the Chief Commissioner has directed the District Committee of Sylhet not to make any money grant in aid of the proposed high school. Why is he so hostile to the interests of high education? The rule as to the appointment of Deputy Commissioners as Chairmen of District Committees is also objectionable. It will make local self-government an impossibility and a failure.

Local self-government in Assam.

PARIDARSHAK,
May 28th, 1882.

3. The same paper protests against an order said to have been passed by the Deputy Commissioner of Sylhet to the effect that henceforth Hindus shall not be appointed to the local police, all the appointments being given away to Mahomedans, and that the present Hindu head-constables must make room for Mahomedans.

The Deputy Commissioner of Sylhet, and Hindus in the local police.

PARIDARSHAK.

4. The *Ananda Bazar Patriká*, of the 29th May, contains an eloquently written article on local self-government, in which the writer expresses his heartfelt gratitude to Lord Ripon, and observes, in reference to the recent Resolution of Government on the subject, that there cannot be the least shadow of a doubt that His Excellency is really anxious to confer this benefit upon the people. We extract the following observations from the article under notice:—"Lord Ripon has clearly stated it as his opinion that magisterial officers need not, as a matter of course, be chairmen of local Boards. This expression of opinion has really produced a feeling of wonder in our minds. On reading this Resolution of Her Majesty's Viceroy, we feel transported with delight, in the same way as the poor man, who prays only for a handful of alms, feels equally delighted and surprised if he suddenly finds himself possessed of countless riches. That the English nation, or any foreign sovereign, would give us so much authority,

Lord Ripon on local self-government.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
May 29th, 1882.

reference to the recent Resolution of Government on the subject, that there cannot be the least shadow of a doubt that His Excellency is really anxious to confer this benefit upon the people. We extract the following observations from the article under notice:—"Lord Ripon has clearly stated it as his opinion that magisterial officers need not, as a matter of course, be chairmen of local Boards. This expression of opinion has really produced a feeling of wonder in our minds. On reading this Resolution of Her Majesty's Viceroy, we feel transported with delight, in the same way as the poor man, who prays only for a handful of alms, feels equally delighted and surprised if he suddenly finds himself possessed of countless riches. That the English nation, or any foreign sovereign, would give us so much authority,

so much power, could not so long be conceived even in imagination by the Indian who has been ground down by servitude for centuries. And although that fact has been now proclaimed as true, the unfortunate and ever dependent Indian is still hesitating to believe it. Will such good fortune fall to the lot of unfortunate India, that under a foreign rule the first seed of independence will be sown in our desert-like country? But O Indian! the night of your misfortune is over: now under Lord Ripon's rule the path of your future progress is widened; now by the favour of Lord Ripon, you are about to be trained in the principles of self-government; now a new epoch begins in the history of India."

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
May 29th, 1882.

5. The same paper contains an imaginary conversation between England, India, Ireland, &c., in which England is represented as exceedingly anxious for the moral regeneration of the Chinese opium-eaters, the slave dealers of Zanzibar, &c., while she manifests the greatest indifference to the sufferings of the people of England and Ireland.

CHARU VARTA,
May 29th, 1882.

6. The *Cháru Vártá*, of the 29th May, is exceedingly gratified to read the recent Resolution of the Government of India on the subject of local self-government, and expresses its gratitude to Lord Ripon for the noble views contained therein.

BHARAT MIHIR,
May 30th, 1882.

Lord Ripon on local self-government.
subject.

7. The *Bhárat Mihir*, of the 30th May, makes similar observations upon the same

BHARAT MIHIR.

8. The same paper remarks that the British Government must have by this time fully comprehended the attitude of the people of India towards it. That they desire the continuance of British rule is due to their feeling of loyalty as well as to considerations of self-interest, which equally demand that India must long continue under the shadow of the present Government. This being so, it behoves Government to trust the people of India. Distrust has brought upon them all their miseries. The Arms Act, the exclusion of natives from the superior appointments in the public service, the enormous army charges, the rigorous Criminal Procedure Code, may be cited as instances in point.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
May 30th, 1882.

9. The *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 30th May, thanks Lord Ripon for his recent Resolution on the subject of local self-government, but expresses exceeding uneasiness at the thought that the noble scheme propounded by His Excellency may be frustrated by local officials who, it is well known, are opposed to it.

SAHACHAR,
May 31st, 1882.

Lord Ripon on local self-government.
subject.

10. The *Sahachar*, of the 31st May, makes similar observations upon the same

BHARAT MITRA,
June 1st, 1882.

11. In connection with the scheme of local self-government, the *Bhárat Mitra*, of the 1st June, suggests that the titles proposed to be conferred by Government on members of local Boards should be "Khan Sahib" and Rai Sahib" and not "Khan Bahadur" and "Rai Bahadur." This is necessary for the purpose of preserving a distinction between the two classes of titles.

PRATIKAR,
June 2nd, 1882.

12. The *Pratikár*, of the 2nd June, makes the following observations upon Lord Ripon's scheme of local self-government:—"Not a tinge of insincerity, which is so habitual to the rulers, disfigures Lord Ripon's Resolution on the subject of local self-government. The document is characterised by sincerity, firmness of purpose, and absence of diplomacy; and clearly proves that Lord Ripon is bent upon conferring the

boon of local self-government upon the people of India. It has exceeded all our expectations, and in our joy we have shed tears while reading it. Would to God Lord Ripon remained unshaken in his resolution, and that subordinate officials were powerless to throw dust into his eyes !”

13. The *Sulabha Samáchar*, of the 3rd June, remarks that the scheme of local self-government, as recently propounded by the Government of India, has met with universal approval. Such a perfect scheme was never before witnessed. As the great charter of the liberty of the people of this country, it will be written in letters of gold in the history of India. All praise to Her Majesty the Queen Empress, the Viceroy, and his counsellors.

SULABHA SAMACHAR,
June 3rd, 1882.

Lord Ripon on local self-government.

14. The *Halisahar Prakáshiká*, of the 3rd June, thanks Lord Ripon for his desire to confer the benefit of local self-government upon the people of this country. His Recent Resolution on the subject has brought comfort to their sad hearts, and is worthy of the English nation and of their Viceroy.

HALISAHAR
PRAKASHIKA,
June 3rd, 1882.

Lord Ripon on local self-government.

15. The *Grámvartá Prakáshiká*, of the 3rd June, regrets to have to notice that in a recent criminal case, the Empress *versus* Chikan Mundle and others, tried by Mr. Dickens, the District Judge of Nuddea, the jury having returned a verdict of not guilty, the Judge was greatly displeased with them, and inflicted a heavy fine upon one of the defendants. In his conversation with the jurors also he sought to influence their independent judgments.

GRAMVARTÁ
PRAKASHIKA,
June 3rd, 1882.

Mr. Dickens, Judge of Nuddea.

16. In an article communicated to the *Bangabási*, of the 3rd June, for the opinions expressed in which the Editor does not hold himself responsible, the writer points out the necessity on the part of Government of initiating legislation for securing due administration of the enormous funds appertaining to religious institutions in India. These funds are now wasted by the unscrupulous priests who have control over them. The writer suggests the appointment of local committees, whose duty it should be to manage the affairs of religious institutions, and the diversion of a portion of the funds for purposes of education, sanitation, public works, &c.

BANGABASI,
June 3rd, 1882.

Religious endowments.

17. The *Dacca Prakásh*, of the 4th June, contains an article headed “What the new Lieutenant-Governor should do.” The Editor quotes a passage from Burke’s speech during the trial of Warren Hastings, in which that orator points out the duty of the British Government to rule India for the benefit of her people. The sentiments contained in this passage are commended to the consideration of Mr. Thompson. The people of Bengal are not satisfied with mere words, but want action. There is a large number of subjects which demands His Honor’s attention. The destructive epidemics that now prevail in Burdwan, Nuddea, and other places, the oppressions committed on the people by zemindars, mahajuns, European officials, indigo-planters, the police and executive officers, and the municipal and license-tax assessors, the increase in the price of grain, scarcity of drinking water, unhealthiness of the people, and many other matters, need to be attended to. The Lieutenant-Governor, it is to be hoped, will always consult the wishes of the whole people in adopting any public measure, and not the wishes of a select few, and will view in a liberal spirit the scheme of local self-government.

DACCA PRAKASH,
June 4th, 1882.

Mr. Rivers Thompson.

18. We extract the following observations from an article in the *Sádháraní*, of the 4th June:—It would be no wonder if, on reflecting upon the miseries of the Irish people, the natives of this country thought of their own condition.

SADHARANI,
June 4th, 1882.

Ireland and India.

Leaving out of consideration their political and religious grievances, the chief cause of the other woes of the Irish is to be found in the fact that most of their landlords are absentees, that Irish money is spent outside of Ireland, the people not obtaining any benefit thereof, and that the country is being gradually impoverished. But has not India also come to this pass? True, the cry of no food and no clothing has not been yet raised throughout the whole of India, and natives have not yet for the purpose of earning a livelihood begun to emigrate anywhere else except to Mauritius and Assam, still the fact cannot be denied that, owing to the necessity of making continual remittances to England, this country is being gradually impoverished. This is seen from, first, the gradual decrease in the quantity of food consumed by a native; secondly, the frequent recurrence of famines; and thirdly, the spread of the malarious fever. Who knows that India may not in time be reduced to the condition of Ireland? India's miseries would end if the cause of those miseries were removed. Much might be done if the sum known as the home charges were spent in this country. But it is not at all likely that England will either forego this amount or suffer it to be expended in India. If the latter course were adopted, it would be necessary, at least, for a certain number of Englishmen to establish a colony here. Considering that the American colonists have achieved their independence, it is almost certain that any scheme of colonization as regards India will not find favour. If therefore the drain on account of the home charges continues, India will at length become so poor that either the English will leave the country or the people be driven to rebellion. If the rebels became victorious, the English would return to their own country; but if the English obtained the victory, the effect would be the extermination of the black races, and the reducing of India to the condition of Australia. Both the rulers and the ruled would be white men, and the black men would, like the non-aryans of the Brahminic period, or the aboriginal tribes of America, seek refuge in the mountains and jungles. Such a result would be injurious to the English and natives alike. The hypothesis, namely a native rebellion ending in native independence, is simply untenable.

The home charges must continue, and yet India must not be impoverished. This is the difficult problem which the Government of India is now anxious to solve. It has not clearly expressed this intention, but the public can gather this from its acts and its imperfect utterances. The orders regarding the purchase of Government stores in India, the introduction of local self-government, and the appointment of natives in increased numbers to the public service, all these are the outcome of this intention on the part of Government. It is to be hoped this liberal and yet wise policy will be completely successful.

MEDINI,
June 5th, 1882.

19. The *Medini*, of the 5th June, makes the following observations on the recent Resolution of the Government of India on local self-government:—"The expectations of good that we had so long cherished from the conscientiousness and liberal views of Lord Ripon, the hope that harassed under the rule of Lord Lytton and Sir Ashley Eden, we should be comforted by him, have not been frustrated. Lord Ripon has gratified us beyond our expectations. He is about to confer upon us the benefit of local self-government—a benefit not nominal, but real."

MEDINI.

20. The following is the substance of an article in the same paper:—
In regard to the tenants of the khas mehals, Government it would seem acts with perfect heedlessness, and in utter disregard of the consequences of its action. Not a few officials would seem to oppress

Khas mehals in Midnapore. The certificate procedure.

the tenants merely for the sake of oppression. The Deputy Collector, Baboo Kedar Nath Banerjee, is in charge of khas mehal Balarampore. The establishment of this officer costs three times the sum which sufficed for the establishment charges of the tehsildar who was his predecessor. But no improvements have taken place commensurate with the increase in the expenditure. The collections are not even a quarter of the sum realized formerly. The Baboo works perfunctorily, and harasses the tenants by at once resorting to the certificate procedure without first demanding rents when they are able to pay them. One Madhav Das of Arseni in khas mehal Balarampore has recently had his house, which was at the least worth Rs. 30, sold under the certificate procedure for six pice. Another, Nayan De by name, has had one of his oxen, worth at least seven rupees, sold for one rupee, although the man had duly paid the rent and holds a receipt attesting to the fact. In certain villages Kedar Baboo levies the road cess at rates higher than those fixed by Government. He has done so in Hudda Joygopalpore.

21. The following is the substance of an article in the *Ananda Bazar Patrika*, of the 5th June, headed Business to be entrusted to local Boards. Business to be entrusted to local Boards. —Government has wisely determined to make over the charge of the Education Department to the management of local Boards. There can be no doubt that they will satisfactorily perform this portion of their duty, because the natives of the country take great interest in the subject of education. The Boards would also carefully manage the affairs of charitable dispensaries, if these were entrusted to them. The authorities, it would seem, are not aware of the condition of the people in the mofussil in regard to their health. From the commencement of the rains to the close of the cold season the population is decimated by the malarious fever, and villages abound in quacks. Sir Ashley Eden has in a manner abolished the charitable dispensaries, and this has aggravated the difficulty. Now, if local Boards were entrusted with the management of the dispensaries, the members would manage them well, at least from motives of self-interest, inasmuch as most of these men would presumably come from villages and also be themselves fever-stricken. The charge of local public works might also be advantageously transferred to the hands of local Boards. The money now expended on the repairs and construction of village roads is simply thrown away. If the Boards prove themselves able to discharge satisfactorily the duties referred to before, Government may transfer additional business to their hands. It would have been well, however, if the administration of the chowkidari tax and the task of appointing chowkidars had been made over to them. The collection of this tax is attended with grave oppressions. The chowkidars are paid by the villagers, but in practice they are not their servants, and do not perform their duty satisfactorily. It is the police which commands the services of the chowkidars and tyrannise over the punchayets who in their turn commit oppressions on the villagers.

22. The following is the substance of an article in the same paper headed, the "Decline of the Bengal High Court." The British Government has conferred many advantages upon the people of this country, but the benefit which they have derived from the establishment of the High Court has been so great that, but for this institution, it would be difficult to live in this land. The High Court is the custodian of the liberty of the people who are beset with a hundred dangers arising from the existence of the civil laws and criminal laws, Magistrates, Sessions Judges, Collectors and District Judges, the police and assessors of taxes. Unfortunately there is now reason to fear that this refuge of the oppressed may fail them. The Calcutta High Court was an object of admiration in the time of Sir Barnes

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
June 5th, 1882.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA.

Peacock. Fear of incurring its displeasure often prevented Magistrates and Sessions Judges from going wrong. The High Court bench was at that time composed of men like Chief Justice Peacock, and Justices Phear, Kemp, and Dwarka Nath Mitra, who considered it their duty to defend the liberty and interests of the people. At the present time, however, the Judges attend more to the interests of Government than to those of the people. There is, however, no reason to wonder at this. With a Chief Justice old and imbecile, and Puisne Judges like Messrs. McDonell, Romesh Chandra Mitra and Field, the state of things could not be other than it is.

SOM PRAKASH,
June 5th, 1892.

23. The *Som Prakāsh*, of the 5th June, continues the subject of the future of India noticed in previous reports.*

The future of India.

The following is the substance of the article:—

The observations which have been made in the previous numbers of this journal on the subject of the future of India are at best but conjectures based upon the experience of the past as revealed in history, and upon an examination of the present system of administration. Now, as to the revelations of history, it is clear that the people of India have long lost their independence. The country has been repeatedly invaded by foreign conquerors from across the barrier of mountains which guards it on its north-west side. No other country has ever been so often overrun by foreign invaders, or has witnessed so many changes of Government. Looking to its past history, one cannot be particularly confident that India will not in future again pass into the hands of a foreign power. On the contrary, the supposition would not be unreasonable that the present Government might be superseded by another, and that of foreigners. But it is necessary to consider whether such supposition, made in regard to the British nation, will stand. At the outset it is necessary to consider what it is which in former times made this vast Indian empire the sport of foreign conquerors—which brought about the defeat of its people by the invaders—a people who are not altogether weak and unversed in the art of war. Now the circumstances which contributed to this result may thus be briefly referred to:—First, India has always consisted of a number of small independent states and has never before been brought under the rule of one common sovereign. Occasionally, indeed, some ruler became more powerful than the rest, and after defeating his neighbours reduced them to the position of tributaries. But there was no unity or good feeling between them; and more than once they betrayed their country when a foreign invader appeared on the scene. Add to this, they were sunk in indolence and luxury; the affairs of the State being left to ministers, and the task of guarding it to mercenaries. Nor was sufficient provision always made beforehand for a supply of the sinews of war. For all these reasons India has always fallen an easy prey to an invader. Now the circumstances mentioned before do not exist at the present time. India is now a consolidated empire, while the native princes are all allies of the paramount power. The causes which bring about the subversion of a well-established Government are being gradually removed. What is, however, to be apprehended is the dissatisfaction of the people which is kept alive by a sense of invidious distinction made between the conquerors and the conquered, and which may produce injurious consequences. If it were not for the distinction referred to above, British rule in India would be the most powerful and happy rule in this world. There exists in India a sense of unequal treatment of Englishmen and natives. This inequality should be removed, and natives of India given an equal share with Europeans in the administration of the country. No cause of popular discontent should be allowed to exist, because, if the people

* Paragraphs 16, 19, and 13 of the Reports dated the 13th, 20th, and 27th May respectively.

are discontented, and not able to give vent to their feelings, fearful consequences may ensue when a fitting opportunity has arrived. Thus if England now found herself at war with any European power, she would not improbably find her position rendered increasingly difficult by the hostile attitude of Ireland, and if Russia seized this opportunity and invaded India, most disastrous consequences might follow. All these things considered, it is clearly the duty of Government to remove the dissatisfaction of the people, and secure their attachment to British rule. If this were done, there would be no need of erecting strongholds in the country.

24. The same paper contains a long article, in which the writer dwells

Prisoners in jails working at the oil-mill.

upon the cruel treatment to which prisoners in the jails are subjected at the hands of their authorities. The practice of making prisoners

work at oil-mills is particularly condemned. This sort of hard labour is quite unsuited to the natives of this country who possess a very weak physique. The result is that in most cases there is a complete breakdown, and instances of heart disease and disease of the lungs are not rare. The writer points out the necessity of giving such work to a prisoner as may appear to be suited to his habits of life. The attention of Government is also drawn to the insufficient diet given to prisoners, and to the prevalence of bribery in the jails. Small privileges like the smoking of tobacco are purchased with bribes.

25. The *Navavibhakar*, of the 5th June, contains an article headed

A model Judge.

"A model Judge," from which we extract the following observations:—A person who lacks

patience, forbearance, impartiality and a calm temper, is not fit to be a Judge. It is to be regretted, however, that in India there are many such unfit Judges. Not a few District Judges lack the qualifications for the possession of which the pleaders of the Calcutta High Court recently presented an address to the retiring Judge Mr. White. The civilian temper has spoilt the disposition of most District Judges. Age and experience indeed work a beneficial change in some; but in others again they intensify the evil. The case of Mr. Grant, District Judge of the 24-Pergunnahs, may be taken as an illustration of this remark. People have heard of his vagaries as Judge of Hooghly, and they expected that there would be an improvement in his disposition when he came to the 24-Pergunnahs, and so near to Calcutta. But they are now finding out their mistake. The other day Mr. Grant grossly insulted certain jurors, but was not reprimanded by the Lieutenant-Governor. This has doubtless had the effect of encouraging him to persevere in his ways. The writer then proceeds to describe another occurrence in which Mr. Grant struck off an appeal case from the file, on the suspicion that the pleader engaged to conduct the appeal had sat as a juror. The article concludes by referring to another incident which occurred last week. Mr. Grant in open court threatened to report to the High Court Baboo Nuffer Chundra Bhatta, a Subordinate Judge of the 24-Pergunnahs, who was near him at the time, for what he called insubordination, although the Baboo declared that he had done nothing to justify such treatment. This will have an injurious effect upon the independence of the Subordinate Judges, and they will gradually come to be like the Munsiffs, mere tools in the hands of District Judges. It behoves the High Court and the Government of Bengal to attend to this matter.

26. The Editor of the same paper exhorts his fellow countrymen,

Local self-government and the duty of educated natives.

particularly educated natives, to show by their exertions and enthusiasm that they are prepared to take advantage of the opportunity

which has now arrived for improving their condition. It behoves them now to come forward and strengthen the hands of Lord Ripon, who

SOM PRAKASH.
June 5th, 1882.

NAVAVIBHAKAR,
June 5th, 1882.

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

by his resolve to confer upon the people the benefit of local self-government has provoked a powerful opposition. It is now the duty of educated natives to agitate on the subject and acquaint Government with their views. They should further adopt measures for explaining to the masses the object and scope of local self-government.

NAVAVIBHAKAR,
June 6th, 1882.

27. The same paper regrets to have to notice that Mr. Justice White is retiring from the bench of the Calcutta High Court. He was an able, patient and independent Judge. The writer proceeds to notice the pregnant observations made by Mr. White regarding the High Court, and fully concurs therein. It is to be regretted that Government is not now found to be very careful as to the selection of properly qualified persons for the High Court Judgeships, and that the selections made often prove mediocrities. The reduction of the salaries of the High Court Judges, and the difference in the rate of pay between European and Native Judges, are condemned both by Mr. White and the Editor. Referring to the opinion expressed of Mr. Justice Mitra's services by Mr. White, the writer points out the propriety, in the event of the Chief Justice going on leave, of appointing Mr. Mitra, who is now the Senior Puisne Judge, as acting Chief Justice.

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

28. The same paper protests against the continuance of the Engineering College at Cooper's Hill, and condemns the remarks recently made in Parliament by Lord Hartington in this connection. We extract the following observations from the article:—The Cooper's Hill College has become an intolerable burden upon Indian revenues, and owing to its continuance the existing Engineering Colleges in India have been reduced to a miserable condition. The Native Engineering students have had their prospects ruined, while batches of English Engineers fatten upon hard-wrung Indian revenues. India has not benefited in the least by the establishment of the Cooper's Hill College, nay has been injured by it. Nor are the successful students of that College men of greater ability than the passed students of the Indian Engineering Colleges.

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29. The same paper hopes that Lord Ripon will carefully consider the remarks made by the Chief Commissioner of Assam as to the inadvisability of continuing in force the Indian Arms Act in those parts of the country where the inhabitants are exposed to attacks of wild beasts. Instances of high-handedness on the part of the police in working the arms law have been repeatedly brought to the notice of Government. Even in those cases in which the police are not offenders, the taking out of a license involves a great deal of trouble. Those particularly living on the confines of a district, who have to come a long distance to the sudder station for this purpose, and have to humour the ministerial officers before their application is submitted to the Magistrate, suffer much inconvenience and loss. The procedure generally followed is this: After the application is submitted, the applicant returns to his distant home, the Magistrate in the meantime directing the police to make the necessary enquiries. If the report forwarded prove favourable, the applicant is informed that he can have a license. The man has thus again to come back to the district head-quarters, and after paying the prescribed fees, and something extra to the amlah, obtains a pass. Now what could be a more fruitful source of oppression?

SAR SUDHANIDHI,
June 6th, 1882.

30. The *Sár Sudánidhhi*, of the 5th June, contains a long article on the recent Resolution of the Government of India on the subject of local government. The Editor thanks Lord Ripon for the noble sentiments contained in that

paper, but regrets to have to observe that the provision regarding the appointment of official chairmen in localities where a properly qualified non-official cannot be found for the work will have a most injurious effect. Ill-disposed magisterial officers will seek to retain power in their own hands by representing that in particular localities able men cannot be found. It is therefore desirable that the rule, which should be invariably followed in this matter, should insist upon the selection by the members of one of themselves as chairmen. The writer further suggests that the proceedings of the Boards should be conducted in vernacular and translated into English for the information of Government, and that the members should hold office for a term of two years.

31. The *Rungpore Dik Prakash*, of the 8th June, thanks Lord Ripon for the noble sentiments contained in the recent Resolution of the Government of India on the subject of local self-government.

32. A correspondent of the same paper directs the attention of the Government to the necessity of setting free the mouth of the Boral river which flows past Chatmohar and other villages in Pubna. The shallowness of the river in the hot season engenders disease.

RAJKRISHNA MUKHOPADHYAYA, M.A. & B.L.,

Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,
The 10th June 1882.

RUNGPORE DIK
PRAKASH,
June 8th, 1882.

RUNGPORE DIK
PRAKASH.

